

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd May, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 16th May, says that

Circulation,
415 copies.

Mr Maclean's article in
the *Asiatic Quarterly Re-
view* on British rule in India.

Mr. Maclean, M. P., called Mr.
Bradlaugh an atheist, praised Lord
Salisbury for calling Mr. Dadabhai

Nauroji a black man, and has always been an opponent of natives. In an article published in a late number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* he urges the abolition of all schools and colleges in this country, on the ground that English education is spreading Western ideas among natives, creating a love of freedom in their minds, and making them disloyal! Similar views are, no doubt, shared by many Civilians, but he was not well-advised in unnecessarily incurring public odium by making a proposal which will never be accepted by Government. The question as to what educational system should be adopted in this country was raised in the House of Commons in 1813, and after a consideration and discussion of the subject for 20 years, the House determined on the adoption of the English system, with a view to improving the intellectual, social and political condition of natives. The same system has been pursued for the last fifty years. Mr. Maclean seems to

be mad, when he imagines that he will be able to induce Government to change that system by the publication of an article in a magazine. At the late convocation of the Calcutta University, Lord Lansdowne declared that no injury would be done to higher education. Hence natives should not be frightened by Mr. Maclean's foolish proposals. He observes in another place, in the article above referred to, that Englishmen are laughed at by other European nations for governing India for her benefit, and suggests that they should declare that they hold the country for their own benefit and glory! He is of opinion that despotism is suited to India! Bravo! Mr. Maclean is really a bold man in expressing such views, which are quite at variance with those of the House of Commons, the well-known British statesmen, and the British public. He is also guilty of uttering a falsehood. There is no nation in Europe which rules its subject races with such great severity that it should laugh at the liberal policy pursued by the British Government in this country. The French laugh at the English, not because the latter have granted more, but because they have granted less, freedom to natives than they should have done. The natives in French India enjoy more rights than those in British India. Even the Russians, who are considered the most backward nation in Europe, are of opinion that British rule in this country is not conducted on liberal principles. General Schouvaloff declared in 1885 that, if the Russians on their arrival on the Indian frontier, assured the natives that they would introduce self-government and would trust them as they trust the Turkomans, the natives would readily place themselves under Russian rule. Hence it will be perceived what the other European nations think of British rule in this country. India will continue to add to the glory and wealth of England only so long as Englishmen govern her for her own benefit. There is every reason to think that the British Government will never change that policy. But if the Government ever adopted the mad policy recommended by Mr. Maclean, powerful enemies to it would be created both in this and in other countries. The glory of England is due not to her military strength or commercial greatness, but to the circumstance that she governs

conquered countries for their own benefit. Even the *Pioneer* and the Conservative English newspapers have condemned Mr. Maclean's article.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 19th May, says that Dalip Singh's claim to the Koh-i-Nur diamond. even if Dalip Singh be mad, his claim to the Koh-i-Nur diamond should receive attention. All his personal property, which was seized during his minority, should be restored to him. Some newspapers are of opinion that, as Mahárajá Ranjit Singh had taken the diamond from Shah Shuja by fraud, Dalip Singh has no valid claim to it. This is, indeed, a very curious mode of reasoning. As Dalip Singh's father had fraudulently obtained the diamond from Shah Shuja, Her Majesty's servants were justified in taking it from him by force! Such a proceeding is calculated to throw discredit even on Her Majesty herself. There is no doubt that Dalip Singh talks a great deal of nonsense, but Government should do him justice, so that it may be free from all blame.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, publishes a picture in which Russia is represented as a bear dancing with joy and Persia as a cat holding its tail by its forepaws. The letter-press is an Arabic proverb which means that birds of a feather flock together.

Circulation,
450 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 14th May, says that, although cholera is raging at Naini Tal, the Nawáb of Rampur is not allowed to return to his State. The medical officer who was deputed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak of the disease has himself fallen a victim to it, and the Lieutenant-Governor is passing his time at other places; but no one can have the courage to recommend the Nawáb's return from Naini Tal to the plains. If General Azamu-l-din Khan is allowed to have things his own way, His Highness is sure to be subjected to still worse treatment. His Highness has now a good opportunity for distinguishing between his friends and his enemies, and knows very well what the treatment he is receiving means.

Circulation,
173 copies.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Tút-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, received on the 15th idem, says that the only good act done by the Rampur Government since the death of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan, is the restoration of the pensions of some 20 relatives of the Nawáb, which had long been under suspension, at the instance of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Nawáb Haidar Ali Khan, Nabba Sahib, and some Begams are the principal persons among them. The *Tút-i* does not care to publish the names of all of them, because it receives no allowance either from the State or the disaffected princes. It is guided by those principles of justice and impartiality which Sir Auckland Colvin, in spite of all his ability and experience, has been unable to learn on account of his pride. The Vice-President has restored the pensions on the two following conditions: first, that the princes and princesses do not reside in the capital of the State; and second, that if the ruler of the State happens to pay a visit to the place where they reside, they should wait on and pay their respects to him. The second condition is a very proper one. It is the duty of the Nawáb's relatives, who receive pensions from the State, to show respect to His Highness. Their attendance on His Highness will be also beneficial to themselves, inasmuch as it will give the Government officials of Moradabad and other places an opportunity for knowing that they belong to the Rampur family. But the first condition is very injurious to those princes who have large property at Rampur. Nawáb Haidar Ali Khan has many shops and a large house which he furnished at a cost of a lakh of rupees. His property must suffer from his absence. Those princes who have any property at Rampur should be allowed to pay occasional visits to the city, or Mr. Fanthome should be allowed to look after their property on payment of a moderate allowance. It is simply impossible that, if they were allowed to pay visits to Rampur, they would do any harm to the State. They have been reduced to such straits that they will never foolishly incur the displeasure of the State again. The question is, what is the cause of the restoration of the pensions above referred to? The *Tút-i* is inclined to think that, in order to increase his influence over the people

and to win the good-will of the Lieutenant-Governor, General Azamu-l-din Khan proposed that His Honor's nephew and Private Secretary, Captain Colvin, might be appointed guardian to Nawáb Hamid Ali Khán. When his proposal was accepted by His Honor, the General was well pleased and made Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan nominal President of the Council. When the Lieutenant-Governor's nephew was appointed to a post in the State on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, His Honor, who is a very shrewd politician, fancied that the discontented princes might complain of his nephew's appointment, among other matters, in their memorials to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Hence, in order to prevent them from complaining, His Honor ordered their pensions to be restored.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 13th May, says that
 Kashmír affairs. now Mahárája Pratap Singh is the
 ruler of Kashmír only in name. The

Circulation,
 1,400 copies.

Kashmír policy of Government is not generally considered to be characterized by justice and sagacity. The *Englishman* thinks that the annexation of Kashmír would have been a very easy matter and would not have been disapproved of by any person under present conditions. But the *Englishman* is mistaken. A sudden annexation of the State would have proved a great misfortune to Government. As the Resident exercises such great power in the State, the Mahárája may be deposed at any moment. If the Mahárája was in secret intrigue with Russians, Government had better publish his letters which are alleged to have come into its possession, so that the public may be convinced of his guilt. The non-publication of the letters has created suspicions in the minds of the people. Another charge brought against the Mahárája is that of unfitness. It is true that the management of the affairs of the State has lately been unsatisfactory, but the Mahárája is not to blame for this. His Highness introduced many important and beneficial reforms soon after his accession to the throne, when he was not much interfered with by the Resident and his Ministers. He ordered the salaries of all State servants to be paid regularly every month; abolished the transit duties, the Muhammadan marriage tax, and

several objectionable taxes levied from cultivators; put a stop to the practice of ill-treating the relatives of deserters; constructed several good roads, and introduced other such reforms. He is not responsible for the maladministration which has lately prevailed in the State, and Government is not justified in punishing him for it.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 19th May, says that it is not known why Dr. Suraj Bal has been expelled from Kashmir. The Council of Regency has ordered him to depart from Kashmir territory at once. Is this the first act of the Council? Dr. Suraj Bal is sure to publish an account of the causes of his expulsion, which will throw much light on the affairs of the State.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th May, referring to the quarrel between Colonel Muir, Political Agent for Bhopawar States, and Babu Mahendra Nath Chatterji, Pleader, Mau, states that Colonel Muir has been transferred from Bhopawar and appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Murshedabad. The cause of his transfer has not yet transpired, but it appears to be due to his quarrel with the Babu.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 16th May, states that firm, just and conscientious Lord Reay praised for his courage and justice, Governors like Lord Reay seldom come to this country. His Lordship exhibited great firmness in the Crawford case. He had the courage to appoint a Commission, in spite of the strong opposition offered both in this country and in England to inquire into the charge of corruption brought against Mr. Crawford, who held the high post of a Commissioner. He has lately done another thing which clearly shows his love of truth and impartiality. A reduction of Rs. 8,38,607 a-year will be made in the public expenditure of the Bombay Presidency: yet in order to effect this saving, his Lordship will not dismiss low-paid clerks, but will abolish

some high posts and reduce the salaries of high European officials. The *Hindustán* then refers to the economies proposed by his Lordship, and observes that it cannot say whether they will affect the efficiency of the administration. But no Governor who did not possess Lord Reay's courage would ever recommend a reduction in the salary of the Commissioner of Sindh.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st May, is glad to notice that Babu Pratul Chandra Chattarji has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court.

Circulation,
415 copies.

Appointment of Babu Pratul Chandra Chattarji as an Officiating Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court.

When his nomination to the post was under the consideration of Government, the *Civil and Military Gazette* raised a loud clamour against the proposal. It is well known that the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Pioneer*, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers, whose policy is to divide and govern, are always busy setting race against race. But they should remember that Government looks upon Hindus, Musalmans, Panjábis, Mahrattas, Bengalis and other tribes with an equal eye, and appoints properly-qualified men to posts in the public service, without distinction of race or religion.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 18th May, says that it is believed that the Panjáb Government is anxious to appoint Panjábis to

Circulation,
494 copies.

The same.

posts in the public service in that province. But as no Panjábi could be found fit for the vacant Judgeship in the Chief Court, the Government has been obliged to bestow the post on the Hon'ble Babu Pratul Chandra Chattarji, a domiciled Bengali. The fact is that, as Bengalis have made great progress in education, Government cannot help admitting them to the higher ranks of the public service, whether it likes them or not. The other Indian races, whether they be Hindus or Musalmans, Hindustanis or Panjábis, should not envy the Bengalis, but should endeavour to emulate them. First deserve, then desire.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 17th May, does not approve of the appointment of Mirza Muhammad Abbas as Officiating District Judge in Oudh, on the ground that he is not fit for the post, and regrets to observe that Oudh is the only province which has been retrograding, so far as the intellectual qualifications of its officials are concerned. Mr. Justice Mahmood, a very able lawyer, was the first native District Judge in Oudh. He was succeeded by Maulvi Samiullah Khan, C. M. G., who was not properly qualified for a District Judgeship, and now the post has been bestowed on Mirza Muhammad Abbas, a still more incompetent man. Sir Alfred Lyall never appointed an incompetent man to any post. Sir Auckland Colvin would do well to follow his example.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th May, says that besides urging that the labourers in the Indian factories should be allowed 52 holidays during the year and should not be allowed to work more than 8 hours a day, the Manchester mill-owners recommend the construction of Indian railways in a more vigorous manner than at present. The *Hindustáni* has no objection to railway extension, provided it throws no burden on the tax-payer. The European capitalists should be encouraged to construct new lines, but Government should not make itself responsible for their profits, as it used to do before.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th May, referring to the Fyzabad railway guards' case, observes that two European youths, while drunk, assaulted a syce. The Magistrate sentenced one of them to one month's and the other to one and a-half month's imprisonment. On appeal, the Judicial Commissioner reduced the sentences to ten days' imprisonment, on the ground that the weather was getting hotter and hotter every day. The *Hindustán* views his tenderness of heart with satisfaction, but fears that the show of such undue indulgence to criminals is very injurious to the peace of the country. If he sympathized so greatly with the convicts, he

should have ordered them to be provided with *khas tattis* and *pankhas* in the Jail. The display of such partiality and race feeling on the part of European officials is calculated to render British rule unpopular and weaken its foundations.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th May, adverting to the examination of patwáris, complains

Circulation,
240 copies.

Examination of patwáris. that the examination is conducted by low-paid officials, and that consequently the result of the examination is generally very unsatisfactory, competent patwáris being declared unsuccessful and incompetent ones successful. Better arrangements should be made for the examination, with a view to ensuring the appointment of competent patwáris, who may properly keep up their important registers and not encourage litigation between landlords and tenants from selfish motives. The examination should be conducted under the supervision of high and responsible officials.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, complains that the police greatly oppress the

Circulation,
400 copies.

The police. people and extort bribes from them in a variety of ways. The people fear a police constable more than they do the Viceroy. When the police inquire into a theft, the man whose property has been stolen has to provide food for them. They beat his relatives and servants, in order to extort confessions of guilt from them. If he interferes on their behalf, the police tell him that he has lost no property and threaten to prosecute him for making a false report of theft. Police tyranny and oppression are getting intolerable. If the evil is not checked, it will lead to serious consequences. In every district two respectable and educated natives should be appointed to keep an eye on the police. They should occasionally report the proceedings of the police to Government. Of course they should receive no pay for their services.

The *Fitna* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th April, received on the 17th May, publishes a picture in which a native thief is represented as carrying away a bed in which lies a European girl, asleep. The letter-press below is :—The prevalence of theft in India.

Alleged prevalence of theft.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 14th May, says that the Tahsildárs of Bilari and Hasanpur have been transferred. There is no reason to consider their transfer improper. But the question is why other tahsildárs, who have been in the same place continuously for five years or more, are not transferred? It would seem that they have some influence over the higher authorities, otherwise they would not have been allowed to remain so long at the same place. The retention of a tahsildár at the same place for more than five years is against the standing orders of the Local Government. It is to be hoped that the Collector of Moradabad will inquire which tahsildárs in the district have exceeded their time.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th May, says that kine, besides being considered sacred by Hindus, are very useful animals. Oxen are used for agricultural purposes and for carrying burdens, and cow's milk is very nutritious. Agriculture has suffered from the scarcity of oxen, and the dearth of cow's milk has affected the physique of natives. Hence the preservation of the bovine species is necessary. Government, therefore, is not well-advised in tolerating a wholesale slaughter of such useful animals, in order to provide beef for European soldiers. Gram, which is considered by many able European doctors to be equally nutritious as beef, or some other thing, should be substituted for it. When Government has deemed it expedient to preserve game by legislation, should it not protect useful animals like the bovine species? As regards the use of beef by Musalmáns, there is reason to think that respectable Musalmáns might be easily induced to abstain from it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 17th May, states that a public meeting was held at the Lyall Library, Aligarh, on the 10th idem, in honour of the departure of Babu Avinash Chandra Banarji, Subordinate Judge, and Babu Nilmadhab

Public meeting held at Aligarh in honour of the departure of Babu Avinash Chandra Banarji and Babu Nilmadhab Rai, from that place.

Rai, Additional Subordinate Judge, from that place. Almost all the respectable residents of Aligarh attended the meeting, and some speeches were made. Next day a photograph was taken of both the officials.

EDUCATION.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 20th May, is glad to say that the Allahabad University has decided that the candidates who have not been successful in the Intermediate Examination this year, should be examined next year only in those subjects in which they have failed, if they like to compete again. This is as it should be. But the university should also show the same indulgence to the candidates for the Entrance Examination.

Circulation,
250 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th May, expresses deep regret at the death of the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandalik, C.S.I., Bombay. The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandalik, C. S. I., Government Pleader, Bombay; gives a brief account of his life; and praises him for his intellectual abilities, public spirit, punctuality, fearlessness, strong faith in the Hindu religion, and other good qualities. He distributed his weight in silver, ten thousand rupees, among the Brahmans. His death is a great loss to the country. (The *Nyáya Sudhá*, Harda, of the 15th May, also deeply regrets his death, and refers to his various good qualities. His death is regretted by the *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 19th idem, and some other newspapers.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th May, received on the 15th idem, severely censures the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow for their quarrelling with each other. (The *Rozanah*, Lucknow, of the 20th May, says that an association, called the Ikhláq-i-Muhammadi, has been established by the leaders of the Shia and Sunni sects of Lucknow with a view to reconcile the parties. The association has addressed letters to the Anjuman-i-

Circulation,
185 copies.

Imāmiyah and the Jamāat-i-Islām, inquiring from them how a peaceful settlement of the dispute can be effected. On receipt of their replies the association will make a reference to the learned men on both sides and endeavour to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Circulation,
480 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, publishes a few Urdu quatrains in which the writer derides Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan. He calls himself a Saiyid, but he has no faith in the Muhammadan religion and has become a free-thinker. He does not like to offer his daily prayers and to fast during the month of Ramzan, nor does he believe in the ascension of the prophet to heaven. He even appeared as an actor in a theatre. He may as well drown himself.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, complains that the water is being pumped out of the pond in Husainabad, Lucknow, as engineers are of opinion that the water prevents the sound of the bell in the Husainabad clock-tower, which was built some years ago, from reaching to a distance. The editor is afraid that if the sound makes no improvement after the water has been removed, the engineers will, perhaps, fill up the pond with earth, and then endeavour to dry up the Gumti too. The clock-tower was built from the income of the Husainabad endowment, and of course the cost of pumping the water from the pond will also be paid from the same source. But the endowment is intended for the support of the poor, and the diversion of its income to such purposes is unjustifiable. Again, the pond is a very favourite resort of the people in the evening, and its cost must have been twenty-five times that of the clock-tower. Hence it should not be destroyed.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kālakankar), of the 15th May, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Kālakankar on the 12th idem by Brahmanand Swami, a member of the Hindwar Cow Protection Society. Rāja Rampal Singh presided, and suitable speeches were made by him, the Swami

and other gentlemen in favour of the preservation of the bovine species. The Swami urged the establishment of a shed for kine at Kálákankar. The meeting approved of his proposal, but was of opinion that the inhabitants of Kálákankar could not themselves establish a shed until they received assistance from the neighbouring villages. Rája Rampal Singh offered a site for the shed free of cost. The Swami will now visit the neighbouring villages and endeavour to induce the people to assist the inhabitants of Kálákankar in the preservation of kine.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 14th May, complains that three or four thefts are committed almost every day at Kora Jahanabad in the Fatehpur district.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 15th May, complains that the water in the three tanks at Ajmir, which are set apart for the washing of natives' clothes, is generally very dirty, as fouled water does not drain off but returns to the tanks, which are emptied only once a week. The washing of clothes in such dirty water is calculated to disseminate cholera, small-pox and other infectious diseases. and the Muhammadan religion does not allow the use of clothes washed in such water. Hence the fouled water should be prevented from returning to the tanks, and they should be emptied twice a week, like the tank set apart for the use of washermen in the service of Europeans. Moreover, the tanks should be enlarged, because according to the Muhammadan religion the water of a tank which is not 10 × 10 yards in area is not fit for use.

Circulation,
601 copies.

Tanks provided for the use of washermen by the Municipal Board, Ajmir.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1889.	1889.	
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain	May 14th	May 21st	240 copies.
2	Ana-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dikwar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	120 "
3	Akbar-i-Akhbar	Jaunpur	"	Bi-monthly	Badru-l-Haq	" "	" 22nd	"
4	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	"	Weekly	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 14th	" 18th	63 copies.
5	Akhbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	" "	" "	140 "
6	Azam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	" 17th	200 "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Bai	" 14th & 18th,	" 16th & 20th,	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
8	Amir-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Ali	16th.	20th	300 copies.
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	11th & 18th,	16th & 21st,	164 "
10	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	17th	18th	240 "
11	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" "	19th	150 "
12	Bharat Jwan	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varná,	13th & 20th,	16th & 22nd,	1,400 "
13	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	16th	20th	200 "
14	Charpas	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	7th & 14th,	21st	178 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	18th	20th	200 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	20th	22nd	447 "
17	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	Apl. 8th, 16th & 24th, & May 8th & 16th	" 17th & 19th,	"

18	Gokar-i-Nigâr	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	Sadida-l-din	...	20th	...	150 copies.
19	Hindi-Pradîp	...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Balkrishna Bhatt	...	21st	...	250 "
20	Hindustân	...	"	...	Daily	...	Gur Datt Sukla	...	16th to 22nd	...	415 "
21	Hindustân	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Ganga Prasad Varmâ	...	20th	...	300 "
22	Jaipur Ganyâ	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	19th & 22nd	...	100 "
23	Jehva-i-Evadî	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammed Khalîf	...	16th & 22nd	...	125 "
24	Jashan-i-Qaisarî	...	"	...	Bi-monthly	...	Sukhlal Lâl	...	22nd	...	400 copies.
25	Jubilee Paper	...	"	...	"	...	Saiyid Hasan Jâfar,	...	17th	...	250 "
26	Kanauj Punch	...	"	...	"	...	Bhaggu-Khân	...	16th	...	250 "
27	Kârdâmsh	...	"	...	Weekly	...	Muhammed Yâqûb	...	"	...	500 copies (in-
28	Kâkî Pattwikâ	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	"	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	19th	...	cluding 342
		...		...		...	Misra, M.A.	...		...	copies taken
29	Kayasth Patrika	...	Urdu	...	Monthly	...	Debi Prasad	For May	20th	...	721 copies.
30	Kayasth Upkarak	...	"	...	Weekly	...	Nârâyan Prasad	May	16th	...	300 "
31	Murwar Gazette	...	Hindi-English	...	"	...	"	"	18th	...	130 "
32	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Urdu	...	"	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	"	16th	...	115 "
33	Matla-i-Nâr	...	"	...	"	...	Durgâ Prasad	"	21st	...	50 "
34	Manj-i-Nerbudda	...	"	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karim	"	16th & 22nd	...	300 "
35	Mihri-i-Nimroz	...	"	...	"	...	Karimu-l-lah	"	17th	...	370 "
36	Naiyan-i-Azam	...	"	...	"	...	Amjad Ali	"	16th	...	250 "
37	Najmu-l-Akhdâr	...	"	...	Bi-weekly	...	Bûhu-l-lah Khân	"	21st	...	185 "
38	Najmu-l-Hind	...	"	...	Weekly	...	Muhammed Muhsin,	"	21st	...	75 "
39	Nasim-i-Agra	...	"	...	"	...	Jamnâ Dâs Biswâs	"	17th	...	620 "
40	Nasim-i-Hind	...	"	...	"	...	Shiva Nârâyan Lâl	Apl. 30th & May	16th & 21st	...	50 "
		...		...		...		8th & 15th		...	
41	Naru-l-Ansâr	...	"	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	"	21st	...	262 "
42	Nusratu-l-Sunnat	...	"	...	Monthly	...	Muhammed Saïd	For February and	22nd	...	180 "
		...		...		...		March.		...	
43	Nyâya Sudhâ	...	M a r â t h i - English.	...	Weekly	...	Bâsudeva Bhâskar	May	17th	...	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
44	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow ...	Urdu	Daily	... Sheo Prasad ...	1889. May 15th to 21st,	1889. May. 17th, 19th & 21st.	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
45	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Allahabad ...	" Hindi	Weekly	... Sajjad Hussain ...	16th	20th	450 copies.
46	<i>Prayag Samachār</i>	... Benares ...	Urdu	"	... Dewaki Nandan ...	20th	21st	400 "
46a	<i>Rafai-l-Akhabār</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	"	... Ghulam Hussain ...	13th	16th	250 "
47	<i>Rakbar</i>	... Agra ...	"	"	... Partab Kishun ...	7th & 16th,	16th & 18th,	100 "
48	<i>Rahnumā-i-Chungi</i>	... Ajmere ...	Urdu-Hindi...	Monthly	... Khairu-l-lah Khan ...	For May	21st	50 "
49	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	... Ratlam ...	Urdu	Weekly	... Murad Ali ...	May 15th	17th	601 "
50	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	... Gorakhpur ...	"	"	... Nizam Ahmad ...	9th	19th	...
51	<i>Nisw-l-Akhabār</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	"	... Tegh Bahadur ...	8th, 16th & 24th, & May 8th & 16th.	17th & 19th,	...
52	<i>Rosānah</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	Daily	... Banahi Dhar ...	May 14th to 20th,	16th to 21st,	75 copies.
53	<i>Sajjan Kirti-Sudhakar</i>	... Agra ...	Hindi	Weekly	... Banwari Lal ...	13th	17th	108 "
54	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Khandwa ...	Urdu	"	... Lakshman Anant ...	20th	22nd	125 "
55	<i>Sabdar Sindhu</i>	... Agra ...	M a r ā t h i	"	... Prayagi. ...	15th	19th	250 "
56	<i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i>	... Moradabad ...	Hindi.	"	... Itrat Hussain ...	16th	18th	250 "
57	<i>Tahzib</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	"	... Muzaffar Ali Khan ...	19th	22nd	100 "

58	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	...	...	Jairāj Singh	...	13th	...	17th	...	240	..
59	<i>Tut-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	...	Sajjad Husain	...	16th	...	20th	...	325	..
60	<i>Frit Dhrā</i>	... Dhār	...	Marāthi	Wasudeva Trimbak	...	"	...	19th	...	125	..
61	<i>Zarīf-ul-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	Urdu	Kapse. Sābit Alī	...	8th	...	17th	...	110	..

LUCKNOW,
The 28th May, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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